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the United States. The highest summits of the mountains are, of course, denuded, and much of the interior tableland is bare owing to aridity, otherwise the territory is well supplied with timber of considerable economic value. The prevailing forms and species are too well known to need recapitulation.

The third part is properly ethnographic and historic. A cursory and quite complete list of the various expeditions to the coast of Columbia forms the beginning, the Spaniards, of course, heading the record. The expedition of Juan de Fuca is, perhaps, not so doubtful as the author represents it to be, and as to the statement that the Strait of Anian appears on one map (from 1598), we might suggest the modification that it appears on several and on at least one globe from the sixteenth century.

The very interesting continuations of this historical part cannot be reviewed in detail. Their connection with geography is obvious and their value for an understanding of the development and present condition of the colony very great. The same fairness in judging of conditions far different from those met with in any French colony would be well worthy the imitation of British writers when treating of other countries and other peoples.

A long and detailed chapter on the Indians is very properly divided into two parts, one of which treats of the Indian as far as he has still preserved ancient customs and manners, while the other presents a picture of the changes that have taken place with the aborigines under the influence of growing contact with civilization. The last chapter of part 3 is devoted to "Population and Immigration." It is, of course, replete with statistics, and no pains have been spared to gather abundant and reliable information.

The three remaining parts are strictly devoted to what might be termed economic geography. Fishing, hunting and agriculture head the list, then follow the mines, and, lastly, a glance (and an important one too) at what the author calls "Economic Regions." The contents of these parts again bear testimony to the carefulness and assiduity of the writer. It is an arduous task to get together such a volume of facts and to present them finally in a manner, if not always attractive, at least very seldom tedious.

A. F. B.

Pflanzengeographie. Von Professor Dr. Ludwig Diels. 164 pp. and Sketch Map. G. J. Göschen'sche Verlagshandlung, Leipzig, 1908. (Price, 80 pf.)

A condensed description of the distribution of plant life, the natural influences which promote its growth and the forms of vegetation characterizing regions of different natural conditions. The work of a botanical authority and a good example of the treatment, adequate for many purposes, of a scientific topic in short compass, for which the Sammlung Göschen is noted.

L'Afrique du Nord. Par Henri Lorin. 418 pp., 27 Engravings, 5 Maps and Index. Armand Colin, Paris, 1903. (Price, 3.50 frs.)

Prof. Lorin has brought together in this volume the information necessary to give most readers an adequate acquaintance with the general and regional geography of Tunis, Algeria and Morocco and with the problems relating to their economic and political development. His book is especially designed for teachers and advanced students, officials and colonists. It is an excellent work, prepared largely on the model of the two series of advanced text-books, "Nouveau Cours de Géographie," produced by the publishing houses of Delagrave and Hachette.